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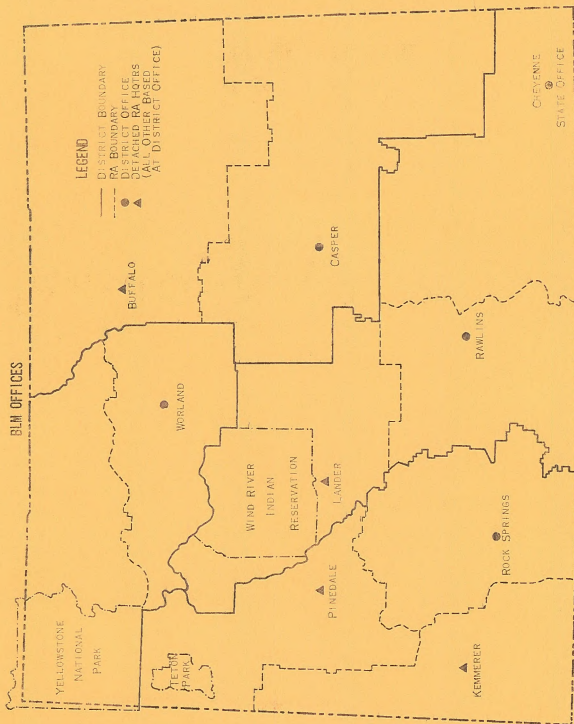
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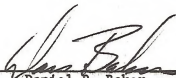


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The purpose of this publication is to present current factual information on the activities of the Bureau of Land Management in Wyoming. We are hopeful that the information presented here will be useful to those interested in our programs on the national resource lands.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. P. Baker', is written over a horizontal line.

Daniel P. Baker
State Director

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency of the Department of the Interior, administers national resource lands (formerly called "public lands") under a variety of Congressional mandates requiring not only production of resources but their conservation; and not only the fullest possible use and enjoyment of the lands by the public, but preservation of environmental quality as well.

The BLM has primary responsibility for about 17.5-million acres or 28 percent of the state and manages another half-million acres for other agencies. It administers mineral resources reserved to the public under more than 13-million acres of privately-owned surface. It also surveys, maintains land records and issues mineral leases relating to an additional 12.5 million acres otherwise administered by other federal agencies. In short, the BLM has some responsibility for about two-thirds of the land in Wyoming. (Tables 1 through 3 illustrate the pattern of public-land management responsibility.)

The BLM administers the land and its resources under what might be considered a trust responsibility. It does not itself harvest timber, drill for oil, graze livestock or otherwise use the land. Rather, it manages the resources to assure their enjoyment by the general public, and the development of some of them by private industry through lease at fair market value.

Usually, the public lands satisfy only a portion of the total demand for a given product or resource. The relationship between public and private lands, therefore, is an important factor in management of our total resource base, and it must be remembered that the BLM controls only part of this relationship. If the agency inaugurates a conservation plan in a particular watershed, for example, the cooperation of private landowners is essential to the overall effectiveness of the project.

Historically, the public land was used mainly for grazing and mineral development. Demands for open space, wild horse protection and expanded recreation opportunities, however, are now greatly increasing the Bureau's management responsibilities and making them more complex.

A given land area may contain resource potential for a wide variety of uses, and the relationship between them ranges from "complementary" to "totally incompatible." It is the responsibility of the BLM to administer and sometimes adjudicate between these uses for maximum benefit to all the people.

BLM in Wyoming

The map on the inside front cover shows BLM district and resource area boundaries and office locations. (Note: Where a detached resource area office is not indicated, the RA headquarters is located at the district office.)

BLM activities in the field are administered through district offices in Worland, Rawlins, Rock Springs and Casper.

The BLM's primary responsibility is to the natural resources. Its basic programs, therefore, are administered in the following categories: lands, livestock forage, timber, watershed, recreation, wildlife habitat and minerals. All other BLM activities are in support of these resource programs, and include construction and maintenance of facilities, cadastral survey, fire protection, land records maintenance and realty services.

Some 4,330 acres of national resource lands in Kansas and Nebraska are also administered by the Wyoming office of the BLM, through its Casper district. Data in Table 4 illustrates the magnitude of BLM activities in these states.

Receipts and Budget

During the fiscal year ending in June 1973, the BLM -- and, thus, the public -- realized more than \$55-million in receipts through the various resource programs in Wyoming. Of this, more than \$18-million was returned to the state. Most of these receipts are from mineral leasing and permits. The balance is mainly from the sale of land, timber and other materials, and grazing leases and licenses. Receipts not allocated to the state go into the federal Reclamation Fund or the U. S. Treasury.

In addition to providing these revenues to the state through the resource programs, the BLM makes another contribution to Wyoming's economy. An annual operating budget of more than \$4-million in Fiscal Year '74 included the wages and salaries of some 300 employees (permanent and seasonal), local contracts for construction, improvement and maintenance projects, and local purchase of goods and services.

Planning

Because of the variety and complexity of demands now made on the national resource land, more comprehensive land-use planning is necessary to assure the proper allocation and utilization of public resources. As a result, the BLM developed the planning system outlined in Figure 2. Such a systematic approach to resource management requires identification of alternatives and resolution of conflicts between uses before on-the-ground action is taken. The system provides for intensive involvement of the public in all phases of the planning effort.

The immediate result of this planning process is the Management Framework Plan (MFP) which establishes guidelines for resource protection and use. The MFP includes an inventory of the resources and spells out goals for their development and management.

Reorganization

To meet the challenge of a changing pattern of national resource land uses and the increased complexity of its management, the BLM this year revamped its organizational structure in Wyoming to put more of its "frontline," natural resource specialists on the land.

The new organization became official in January following study begun in early 1973 of personnel and workload distribution.

The former Lander and Pinedale districts are now resource (management) areas within the Rawlins and Rock Springs districts. Also, the resource areas -- the jurisdictions into which the national resource lands in the state are organized for administrative purposes -- were increased in size and thereby reduced in number from 14 to 10. Two of these resource area staffs were detached from their district headquarters offices and new offices were opened in Buffalo and Kemmerer. This placed the staff closer to their area of responsibility, cutting travel time and facilitating contacts with resource users and the public.

These are the organizational changes readily-apparent to the onlooker. The important aspect of the reorganization, however, is the increased allocation of men and manhours made available to direct resource management.

Increasing the size and, therefore, decreasing the number of districts and resource areas (from 6 and 14 to 4 and 10) immediately reduced management and administrative "overhead," a necessary function which, nevertheless, drains time and manpower from the actual resource programs.

With this saving, BLM-Wyoming was able to achieve the goal of the study project begun in 1973: to increase the size and the array of talents available on the resource area staff, directly concerned with the land and its resources.

(Note: Many of the workload and accomplishment statistics are kept on a fiscal year basis. Because the last fiscal year before publication was FY 73, ending on June 30, 1973, tables relating such figures include those for the former Lander and Pinedale districts. Reorganization wasn't effective until January 1974 and so tables for 1973 calendar year statistics also reflect the former six-district organization.)

Environmental Analysis

With passage of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the BLM gained an added responsibility: to document in detail its consideration of environmental factors affecting land management decisions. Such consideration, itself, is not new. Resource specialists have all along been responsible for weighing such factors in making decisions concerning the national resource lands.

The act requires, however, that a record now be made to enable review not only by staff specialists but by agency heads, Congress and the public. This is a form of "insurance," necessary in a time when the country has come to realize that quality is every bit as important as quantity in the management of its natural resources.

The implication of activities affecting the environment must be analyzed, and a statement of the environmental impact and possible alternatives must be compiled for all "major federal actions having a significant impact on the human environment."

Needless to say, virtually all BLM actions affect the environment, some obviously, some less so. Such activities as timber sales, the granting of rights-of-way for pipe and powerlines, and the opening of gravel pits and rock quarries are the obvious ones. On the other hand, development of new water sources is generally desirable and might appear at first glance to require little precautionary analysis. But such development may, for example, change the use areas of certain wildlife species -- and thus have a significant, and perhaps adverse, effect upon other areas.

Initial consideration of such "impacts" is presented in what the BLM terms an "environmental analysis report." This report is then the basis for deciding whether a more detailed Environmental Impact Statement is necessary.

BLM-Wyoming conducts 600-700 of these environmental analyses annually, with results ranging from a one-page report to voluminous "statements." The more detailed studies are announced through the press to assure consideration of public comment in the analysis.

The BLM's goal is to provide the most accurate and comprehensive environmental analysis possible with the time and manpower available. "Outside" participation is essential if we are to meet this goal.

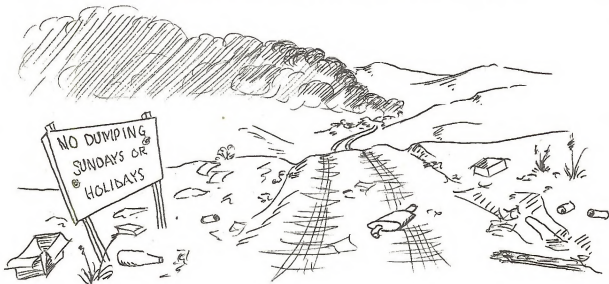


TABLE 1
PUBLIC LAND ADMINISTERED
BY
FEDERAL AGENCIES
(June 30, 1972)¹

Agency	Acreage	Agency as % of Fed.	Agency as % of State ²
Bureau of Land Management	17,484,350 ¹	58.3	27.9
Forest Service	9,246,177	30.8	14.8
National Park Service	2,309,928	7.7	3.7
Bureau of Reclamation	872,232	2.9	1.4
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife	44,350	.2	.1
Department of Defense	26,183	.1	--
Other Federal Agencies	2,908	--	--
Total	29,986,128		47.9 ³

¹ Bureau of Land Management acreage was 17,545,166 acres as of June 30, 1973. The other 1972 data, however, is the most recent available for comparison.

² Area of Wyoming is 62,664,960 acres (including Yellowstone Park), of which 455,040 acres are inland water.

³ Compare with percentage administered by federal government in other states: Alaska 96.7%; California 44.8%; Colorado 36%; Idaho 63.8%; Montana 29.6%; Nevada 86.5%; Oregon 52.3%; and Utah 66%.

TABLE 2
LANDS ADMINISTERED

BY BLM IN WYOMING¹
(June 30, 1973)
(acres)

District	National Resource Lands Open	Reserved ³	Other Fed. Lands Admin. by BLM ⁴	Total	Dist. as % of BLM
Worland	3,002,532	247,259	111,745	3,361,536	18.7
Rawlins	5,075,044	907,686	54,850	6,037,980	33.6
Rock Springs	3,697,448	2,207,330	254,802	6,159,580	34.3
Casper	2,397,592	9,875	--	2,407,467	13.4
Total	14,173,016	3,372,150	421,397	17,966,563	

Does not include: 640 acres in Kansas and 3,690 acres in Nebraska administered by Casper District; and 11,583 acres in Idaho administered by Rock Springs District.

Does include minor acreages in Wyoming administered by BLM offices in adjoining states.

³Reserved lands are set aside for a specific public purpose. The large areas set aside in the Rawlins and Rock Springs districts, for example, are mainly those having a potential for oil shale development.

⁴Primarily lands set aside for existing and potential projects of the Bureau of Reclamation.

TABLE 3
NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS
BY COUNTY
(Acres)

County	Open	Reserved ¹	Total	County Area	NRL % of Cty Area
Albany	297,588	240	297,828	2,226,760	13.5
Big Horn	1,157,124	34,851	1,191,975	2,033,280	53.5
Campbell	225,786	1,080	226,866	3,043,840	7.5
Carbon	1,744,373	375,793	2,120,166	5,114,240	41.5
Converse	128,571		128,571	2,741,120	4.7
Crook	93,295		93,295	1,854,080	5.0
Fremont	2,032,284	62,941	2,095,225	5,930,240	35.3
Goshen	24,798		24,798	1,430,400	1.7
Hot Springs	479,743	3,325	483,068	1,294,080	37.3
Johnson	496,151		496,151	82,674,560	18.6
Laramie	9,685		9,685	1,731,200	0.6
Lincoln	804,829	177,820	982,649	2,625,280	37.4
Natrona	1,372,103	2,756	1,374,859	3,436,160	40.0
Niobrara	124,408		124,408	1,672,960	7.4
Park	494,957	170,885	665,842	3,349,110	19.9
Platte	78,489		78,489	1,357,430	5.8
Sheridan	49,385		49,385	1,620,480	3.0
Sublette	1,003,117	225,095	1,228,212	3,146,240	39.0
Sweetwater	2,218,419	2,159,012	4,377,431	6,706,560	65.3
Teton	8,888	164	9,052	1,838,720	0.5
Uinta	371,093	111,195	482,288	1,335,040	36.1
Washakie	881,106	38,198	919,304	1,447,680	63.5
Weston	76,824	8,795	85,619	1,541,120	5.6
Totals	14,173,016	3,372,150	17,545,166 ²	60,150,580	29.2

¹ Reserved lands are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose.

² Does not include: 640 acres in Kansas and 3,690 acres in Nebraska administered by Casper District; and 421,397 acres under other federal control but totally or partially administered by BLM.

TABLE 4

SELECTED STATISTICS FOR KANSAS AND NEBRASKA¹

(Fiscal Year 1972)

Type of Statistic	Kansas	Nebraska
National Resource Land (Acres)	640	3,690
Receipts (in dollars)		
Mineral Leases & Permits	501,051	9,136
Sale of Land, Timber & Materials	--	--
Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	22	805
Fees and Commissions		
Rent of Land	--	4
Total	\$501,073	\$9,945
Allocation of Receipts to State (in dollars)		
Mineral Leases and Permits	187,894	3,426
Sale of Land, Timber & Materials	--	1,163
Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	11	402
Total	\$187,905	\$4,991
Lands		
Patents Issued (Number)	6	7
Patents Issued (Acres)	99	11,853
Area Classified for Recreation and Public Purposes (Acres)	--	--
Minerals		
Oil and Gas Leases Issued (Number)	9	32
(Acres)	14,548	16,846
Range (Estimated Use)		
Operators (Number)	5	50
Cattle and Horses (Number)	1,517	9,776
Sheep and Goats (Number)	--	70
Animal Unit Months Used	120	1,500
Area Under Lease (Acres)	640	3,690
Annual Rental (dollars)	\$ 22	\$ 805

¹Administered through the Casper district office.²Animal Unit Month (AUM). The forage required to sustain a mature cow or its equivalent for one month.

TABLE 5
BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE
(\$000's)

Fiscal Year	Mineral Leases & Permits	Sales of Land	Sales of Timber & Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses & Permits	All Other Receipts ¹	Grand Total
1973	\$48,701	\$156	\$24	\$1,310	\$3,184	\$53,375
1972	53,067	59	24	1,178	2,271	56,599
1971	58,062	333	14	1,090	1,934	61,433
1970	51,041	153	77	833	2,407	54,511
1969	47,226	134	26	799	2,418	50,603
1968	42,441	77	15	663	1,529	44,726
1967	40,481	79	18	662	1,075	42,316
1966	39,573	75	22	656	1,565	41,891
1965	40,493	97	16	628	1,031	42,265
1964	39,451	168	12	630	819	41,081

¹Includes fees and commissions, rights of way rent of land and other sources.

CHART 1
BLM RECEIPTS BY SOURCE
(100% Pie Chart)

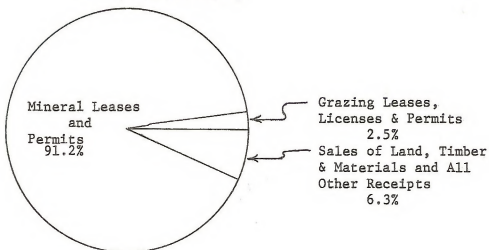


CHART 2
ALLOCATION OF BLM RECEIPTS TO STATE OF WYOMING
(100% Pie Chart)

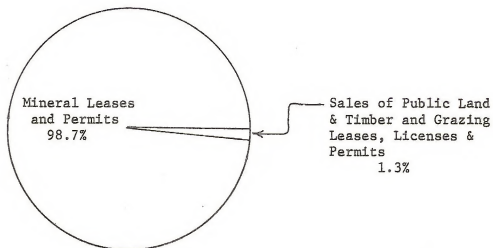
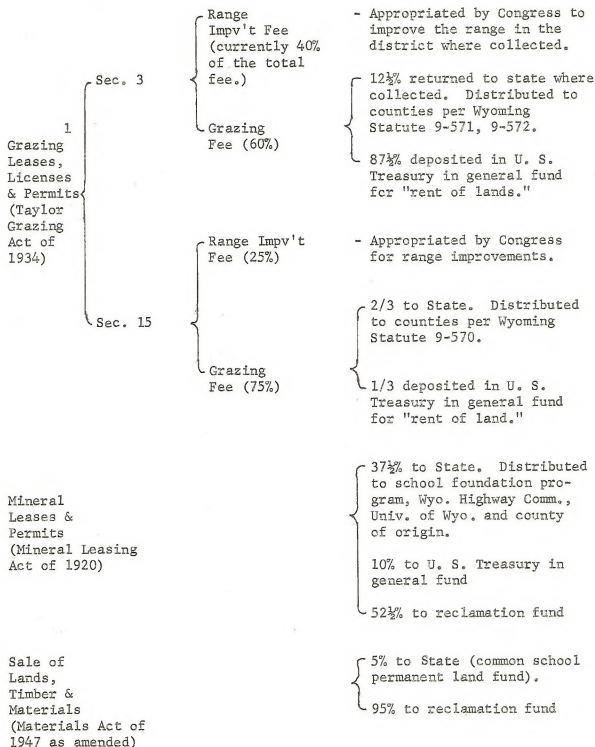


FIGURE 1. BLM RECEIPT DISTRIBUTION AND ALLOCATION



¹The current regular grazing fee for lands on national resource lands is \$1 per Animal Unit Month.

TABLE 6

ALLOCATION OF BLM RECEIPTS TO STATE OF WYOMING

Fiscal Year	Sale of Land and Timber	Mineral Leases and Permits	Grazing Leases, Licenses and Permits		Total
			Sec. 3	Sec. 15	
1973	\$ 7,193	\$18,262,995	\$78,189	\$164,546	\$18,512,923
1972	3,313	19,821,760	70,655	147,493	20,043,221
1971	13,473	21,721,413	68,932	117,927	21,921,745
1970	9,180	19,083,641	49,468	103,468	19,251,205
1969	6,381	17,660,165	53,235	78,030	17,797,811
1968	3,714	15,859,640	41,806	77,844	15,983,004
1967	3,891	15,095,536	40,603	82,826	15,222,856
1966	3,884	14,790,649	41,255	76,227	14,912,015
1965	4,485	15,118,846	39,113	75,863	15,238,307
1964	7,223	14,697,596	39,878	72,281	14,816,978



TABLE 7
FISCAL YEAR OPERATING BUDGET¹
(\$000's)

Activity	1972	1973	1974
Management of Lands and Resources			
Title, Lease and Records Service	331	623 ⁴	732
Lands and Minerals Management	226		
Range Management	295	313	418
Forest Management (including Forest Pest Control)	123	68	113
Forest Development	10	10	14
Watershed Conservation & Development	725	619	495
Fire Protection (presuppression)	70	63	85
Recreation Management	36	61	97
Wildlife Habitat Management ²	80	93	130
Program Services ³	801	1,081	1,177
Cadastral Survey	84	95	112
Subtotal	2,781	3,026	3,373
Construction and Maintenance			
Building Construction	--	--	--
Recreation Construction	71	9	6
Road Construction	293	247	263
Building Maintenance	17	14	20
Recreation Operations & Maintenance	30	55	67
Road Maintenance (including equipment operation)	97	122	135
Range Improvement	364	337	462
Subtotal	872	784	953
Total	3,653	3,810	4,326

¹From beginning of the fiscal year.

²Recreation and wildlife were initially in one category.

³Includes general administration, office lease, office management and operation.

⁴Title, lease and records service and lands and minerals management were combined into one category.

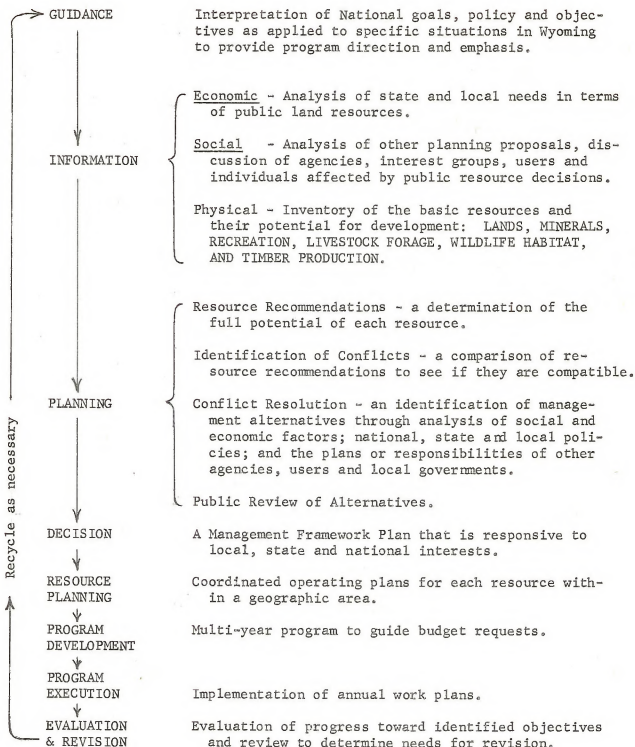
TABLE 8
PERMANENT BLM EMPLOYEES

Office	June 30, 1971	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1973
Worland	23	22	23
Lander	16	15	18
Rawlins	16	17	18
Rock Springs	22	22	23
Pinedale	14	15	16
Casper	17	19	20
State Office	76	75	79
TOTAL	184	185	197

TABLE 9
PERMANENT BLM EMPLOYEES
BY GENERAL PROGRAM TYPE

Type	June 30, 1972	June 30, 1973
Executive Program Management	8	8
Administration	11	12
Clerical	23	27
Natural Resource Specialists	39	37
Range Conservationists	22	26
Recreation Specialists	7	7
Foresters	5	6
Wildlife Biologists	5	7
Lands	16	16
Minerals	29	31
Engineering	19	18
Public Affairs	1	2
TOTAL	185	197

FIGURE 2
BLM'S PLANNING SYSTEM



Resources

For administrative purposes, the BLM handles its resource programs in seven categories: lands, minerals, range, forestry, watershed, recreation and wildlife. For clarity, they will be described separately on the following pages.

None of the resources however are truly separable. All are interrelated, and programs to develop or maintain one resource may influence (or be dependent upon) other programs and resources.

It all starts and ends with the land--the national resource land.



Lands

Land program activities in Wyoming include planning, classification and appraisal, sales, record maintenance, and the administration of leases, rights-of-way and special land use permits. The program must support other resource activities of the Bureau and other state and federal agencies; satisfy state land claims, provide land for community expansion, and other public purposes, and for private development where such ownership will best serve the interests of the public.

National resource lands have for many years been conveyed to individuals, organizations, municipalities, county and state governments, or reserved for programs of other federal agencies. The availability of vast areas of land, particularly in the western and midwestern states, has been a major factor in the nation's growth. Farms and ranches were developed, railroads built, and national parks, forests and wilderness areas were carved from these lands.

Under temporary authority of the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964, blocks of predominantly public lands were classified for retention in federal ownership and management under multiple use concepts. Lands were also classified for transfer of ownership to meet demands for urban expansion, recreation areas, and other needs. Although the opportunity for homesteading is generally past, local needs are still being met from the national resource lands through exchange, public sales, and other types of ownership adjustment.

An estimated three-quarters of the land program of BLM-Wyoming in 1973 was in response to this demand: for leases and special use permits, and for patents conveying ownership. The remainder of the work was in support of other BLM resource programs, and for other federal agencies.

Much of the workload can be tabulated by case type, as in Tables 10-14.

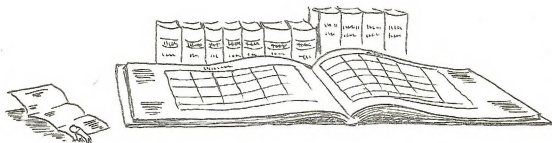


TABLE 10
LANDS CASEWORK FY 1973

	Pending 6-30-72	New or Reactivated	Closed	Pending 6-30-73
Homesteads	1	0	1	0
Native Allotments	0	0	0	0
Color of Title	0	0	0	0
Mining Patents	37	14	5	46
State Grants	0	0	0	0
Desert Lands	34	7	14	27
Recreation & Public Purposes	15	5	6	14
Small Tract	1	0	0	1
Rights-of-way	23	160	120	63
Nonmineral leases	0	0	0	0
Nonmineral permits	26	74	29	71
Public Sales	117	8	25	100
Public Sales ('64 Act)	2	1	1	2
Exchanges	4	7	4	7
Other	0	0	0	0
Withdrawals	1	6	2	5
Restorations & Revocations	13	6	4	15
TOTALS	274	288	211	351

TABLE 11
LANDS CLASSIFIED¹ FY 1973

Type of Classification	Actions	Acres
Homestead Entry	1	160
Desert Land	3	472
Recreation & Public Purposes	10	1,224
Small Tracts	1	5
Public Sale	42	3,805
Exchange	2	60
Total	58	5,726

¹ Classification is the designation of lands as being either suitable or not suitable for specific purposes or resources under prescribed authorities. It is a prerequisite to actual lease or title transfer.

TABLE 12
LAND LEASES IN FORCE FY 1973

Type of Lease	Number	Acres
Airport	3	860
Public Works	2	8
Recreation & Public Purposes		
State	4	924
County	6	220
City	1	37
Non-profit organizations	5	669
School Districts	3	317
Sanitary Landfill Sites	2	633
Subtotal (R&PP)	21	2,800
Small Tract	12	31
Water Well	4	160
TOTAL	42	3,859

TABLE 13
SPECIAL LAND USE PERMITS IN FORCE FY 1973

District	Without Rental ¹		With Rental ²		Total Number	Total Acres	Total Rent
	Number	Acres	No.	Acres			
Worland	10	23,954	16	4,959	26	28,913	\$530
Lander	15	12,040	6	210	21	12,250	401
Rawlins	14	676	19	887	33	1,563	478
Rock Springs	30	1,904	13	22,134	43	24,039	295
Pinedale	5	2,161	5	49	10	2,210	133
Casper	7	352	6	41	13	393	210
TOTAL	81	41,087	65	28,280	146	69,368	\$2,047

¹ Special Land Use Permits without rental include those to state and federal government agencies, University of Wyoming, some non-profit organizations and similar entities.

² Special Land Use Permits with rental include those to individuals, corporations and other entities not qualifying for free use.

TABLE 14
LAND PATENTS¹ ISSUED

Type	FY 1966-1972		FY 1973	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Desert Land	46	10,568	6	2,166
Homestead	6	704	2	289
Recreation & Public Purposes	28	4,300	3	1,287
Public Sale	133	23,319	27	2,948
Mineral	23	8,697	5	340
State Indemnity Selection	27	12,549	2	1,280
State School Land Grants ²	19	807,059	21	460,416
Exchanges ³	40	26,643	7	16,877
Indian Allotments	62	6,188	23	1,864
Reclamation Sales	200	21,537	12	1,937
TOTAL	584	921,564	108	489,404

¹ A patent is the document which conveys legal title to public land.

² Confirmation of previous grants of land to the state for support of schools. Total state school land entitlement as of July 1973 was:
6th Principal Meridian - 3,409,849
Wind River Meridian - 133,804
3,543,653

³ ...of public for private or state land of comparable value.

Minerals

Our system of laws allows for private ownership of land, meaning control of all rights to the property. The laws also allow, however, for alienation (or separation) of some property rights from others, so that one person may own the surface but another the subsurface rights.

In the historic disposal of tracts to states and private individuals from our original colonies and territories, however, title to the surface and the subsurface rights was separated to a degree few people realize. As title was conveyed, the government reserved rights to the underground minerals on millions of acres of land otherwise passing in to private ownership.

This circumstance has important implications for management of mineral resources on the national resource lands. In Wyoming, mineral rights to about 13.5-million acres of now privately-owned land were reserved to the public. And so, BLM-Wyoming is responsible for administering the mineral rights on not only the 17.5-million acres of national resource lands, but on these 13.5-million acres of private land as well. In addition, of course, the BLM is responsible for leasing minerals on some 12.5-million acres under the general administrative control of other federal agencies.

Minerals on the public lands are categorized by law as:

--Locatable. Those that may be "staked" and claimed under the General Mining Laws of 1872. These are mainly metals (e.g., gold, silver, lead, copper, zinc and uranium), but include also some non-metallic minerals such as fluorspar, asbestos and mica.

--Salable. Those that may be sold under the Materials Sale Act of 1947. These include common varieties of sand, stone, scoria and gravel.

--Leasable. Those that may be leased under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. These include oil and gas, oil shale, coal, phosphates, trona (sodium), potassium and geothermal resources.

(Tables 15 through 20 illustrate the scope and magnitude of the BLM minerals program in Wyoming.)

Under the 1872 mining law relating to "locatable" minerals, the land surface may be patented (conveyed) to the claimant; the BLM then has little control over extraction methods or their effect on other resources. An individual may enter unreserved national resource lands to look for minerals, may stake as many claims as he chooses, and has limited rights of possession--even without a patent--as long as he diligently explores for or develops locatable minerals.

Under the Mineral Leasing and the Materials Sale Acts, there is no provision for patenting the surface to the mineral developer and the BLM may use discretion in granting or refusing to grant a lease. The

effect of the mining operation, therefore, may be controlled through stipulations in the lease or the sale contract.

Wyoming's Environmental Quality Act assures rehabilitation of mined areas, whatever the ownership, by requiring a permit to explore with a bulldozer or open a mine, approval of a reclamation plan, and a bond ensuring performance of reclamation work. National and state air- and water-quality control legislation is applicable to all national resource land.

After BLM issues a mineral lease, it is administered by Geological Survey, another Interior Department agency. The two agencies maintain close coordination to ensure compliance with lease stipulations, including surface protection measures.

Mineral production on national resource land in Wyoming represents a major portion of total mineral production in the state. Wyoming leads the nation in production of bentonite and, at least in 1973, in uranium; and it ranks fifth in oil, seventh in natural gas, and ninth in coal production. Known but untapped reserves of oil, natural gas, uranium and coal make Wyoming one of the potential leaders in energy-mineral production. Oil shale, an increasingly attractive source of energy, is found on national resource lands in the southwest part of the state and a federal leasing program has been initiated after extensive study of possible environmental impacts.

Important non-energy minerals include trona (sodium products), bentonite, iron, jade and gypsum.

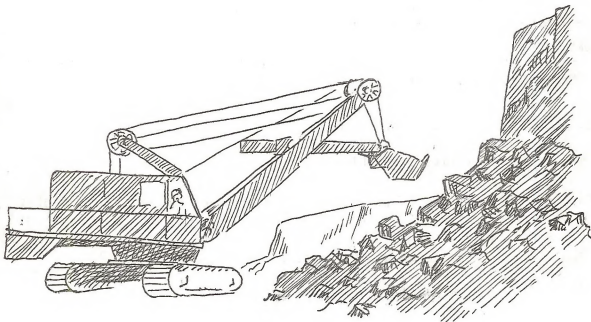


TABLE 15
MINERAL LEASES IN EFFECT ON NATIONAL RESOURCE AND ACQUIRED LANDS
(End of Fiscal Year 1973)

	Oil & Gas Sulfur	Coal ¹	Sodium & Phosphate	Total
Leases (FY 72)	37,881 (37,834)	91 (88)	55 (54)	38,027 (37,976)
Acres (FY 72)	20,994,085 (20,687,907)	201,821 (201,821)	91,544 (90,979)	21,287,450 (20,980,707)

¹The increase in coal leases results from "splits" in existing leases. No additional acreage was leased in FY 73.

TABLE 16
LEASES ISSUED IN 1973
(None were issued for coal)

	Number	Acreage	Return
O&G			
Competitive	94	21,053.7	\$478,037 ¹
Non-Competitive	3,677	2,504,581.6	5,612,521 ²
Phosphate	1	564.5	151 ³

¹Total of competitive bonus bids.

²Includes \$10 filing fee with each "simultaneous" application (436,023) and 50¢ annual rent per acre, for first year.

³Includes \$10 filing fee and 25¢ rent per acre for first year.

TABLE 17

MINERAL PRODUCTION, VALUE AND ROYALTY FROM NATIONAL
RESOURCE AND ACQUIRED LANDS DURING FY 73
(Figures in parenthesis are for FY 72)

Mineral	Production	Value	Royalty
Oil and Condensate (barrels)	78,461,539 (81,023,102)	\$249,378,934	\$31,629,149 (32,547,657)
Natural Gas (thousands cu. ft.)	182,550,220 (209,805,621)	35,453,207	4,312,638 (4,063,154)
Gasoline and liquid petroleum gas (gallons)	193,218,647 (235,767,694)	10,250,062	527,790 (525,975)
Coal (tons)	4,991,059 (2,808,652)	18,199,303	780,525 (483,772)
Sulfur (tons)	293,185	270,949	8,543
Phosphate (tons)	28,398	127,791	7,100
Sodium (tons)	1,384,000	31,325,023	1,317,524
		\$345,005,269	\$38,583,269

Range Management

Wyoming is one of the largest range livestock producers in the western states. It ranks first in number of animal units authorized to graze on national resource land, second in sale of forage and number of operators having grazing authorizations, and third in total acreage administered.

Forage for livestock grazing is one of the most significant renewable resources of the national resource lands and it contributes to the economic stability of more than 3,100 ranch operations. Most of the lands administered by the BLM in Wyoming are used sometime during the year by domestic livestock. In some localities, such grazing may be only a minor part of total ranch operations while in others it is a major factor.

Grazing capacity is measured in terms of animal unit months (AUM). This is the amount of forage required to sustain a cow or its equivalent (such as five sheep) for a month. The productivity of grazing land is expressed as the acreage required to provide one AUM of forage.

To obtain maximum sustained forage production, allotment management plans (AMP) are cooperatively developed by BLM and the livestock operators. An AMP establishes grazing schedules with periodic rest for the land to assure maximum forage production on a continuing basis. Currently there are 68 AMPs in effect in Wyoming, involving more than 2-million acres.

There are two types of authorization to graze the national resource lands. The first is a license or permit within organized grazing districts established under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. Preference is given to operations which depended on the national resource lands prior to passage of the act. A fee--presently \$1 per AUM--is charged for use of the forage within the grazing districts.

The second type of authorization involves a lease for grazing outside established grazing districts. Operators are qualified for grazing under Section 15 of the Taylor Act by need and by the ownership or control of private ranch lands near the public land. "Section 15" lands are generally scattered tracts intermingled with private and state lands. The fee for "Section 15" grazing is the same as for "Section 3," \$1 per AUM.

In addition to authorized livestock grazing there are thought to be more than 5,900 free-roaming horses and burros on national resource lands in Wyoming. Based on the Wild, Free-roaming Horse and Burro Act of December 1971, federal regulations were published in 1973 providing for the management, protection and control of these animals. The law also directs the removal of all unauthorized privately-owned horses and burros from the national resource lands. After private, unauthorized horses are removed, the remaining animals will become "wild, free-roaming" wards of Congress.

TABLE 18

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF FREE-ROAMING HORSES
AND BURROS ON NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

District	Horses	Burros
Worland	350	
Rawlins	2,140	
Rock Springs	3,287	20
Casper	150	
TOTAL	5,927	20

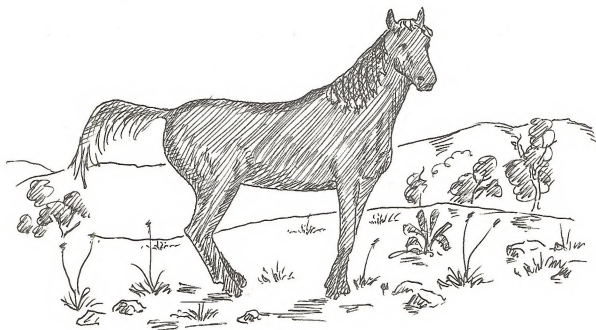


TABLE 19
SECTION 3 AND SECTION 15 LAND AREA¹
(By County)

County	Acres		Total
	National Resource Lands Sec. 3	Sec. 15	
Albany	5,330	292,498	297,828
Big Horn	1,191,975	--	1,191,975
Campbell	--	226,866	226,866
Carbon	2,046,062	74,104	2,120,166
Converse	--	128,571	128,571
Crook	--	93,295	93,295
Fremont	2,040,763	54,462	2,095,225
Goshen	--	24,798	24,798
Hot Springs	431,607	51,461	483,068
Johnson	--	496,151	496,151
Laramie	--	9,685	9,685
Lincoln	978,016	4,633	982,649
Natrona	266,630	1,112,862	1,374,859
Niobrara	--	124,408	124,408
Park	269,484	396,488	665,842
Platte	--	78,489	78,489
Sheridan	--	49,385	49,385
Sublette	1,228,212	--	1,228,212
Sweetwater	4,377,431	--	4,377,431
Teton	--	9,052	9,052
Uinta	414,328	67,960	482,288
Washakie	904,024	15,280	919,304
Weston	--	85,619	85,619
TOTAL	14,153,862	3,396,338	17,545,166

¹ National Resource lands upon which livestock grazing is authorized under terms of Sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. See text.

TABLE 20
ESTIMATED GRAZING INSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS
(SECTION 3 LANDS)

District	Number of Operators	Number of Cattle & Horses	Number of Sheep	Authorized Active Use in AUM's
Worland	392	66,150	193,505	231,080
Rawlins	436	119,293	459,267	631,154
Rock Springs	424	104,165	208,263	456,360
Casper	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total	1,252	289,608	861,035	1,318,594

TABLE 21
ESTIMATED GRAZING OUTSIDE GRAZING DISTRICTS
(SECTION 15 LANDS)

District	Number of Operators	Number of Cattle & Horses	Number of Sheep	Authorized Active Use in AUM's
Worland	147	15,000	35,000	52,149
Rawlins	312	135,595	110,004	71,903
Rock Springs	71	11,306	35,500	10,242
Casper	1,198	691,843	864,208	485,000
Total	1,728	853,744	1,044,712	619,294

TABLE 22
OPERATORS AND LIVESTOCK

Grazing Year	Sec. 3 Permits			Sec. 15 Leases		
	Number of Operators	1,000's of Livestock Cattle & Horses	Sheep	Number of Operators	1000's of Livestock Cattle & Horses	Sheep
1973	1,252	289	861	1,728	854	1,045
1972	1,324	286	987	1,751	490	887
1971	1,194	258	899	1,722	464	678
1970	1,202	275	1,092	1,702	357	817
1969	1,182	259	1,088	1,700	479	943
1968	1,160	247	1,113	1,663	460	928
1967	1,298	269	1,147	1,819	454	930
1966	1,236	261	1,043	1,695	447	812
1965	1,216	243	1,005	1,718	429	829
1964	1,342	234	1,348	1,679	475	915
10-Yr. Av. 1964-1973	1,240	262	1,058	1,717	491	878

TABLE 23
IMPLEMENTED ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS¹

District	Number of Plans	Acreage		Total
		BLM	Other	
Worland	30	451,647	183,575	635,222
Rawlins	20	449,535	195,448	644,983
Rock Springs	12	524,150	73,981	598,131
Casper	6	77,791	74,843	152,634
TOTALS	68	1,503,123	527,847	2,030,970

¹See text for description of AMPs.

TABLE 24
ALLOTMENT MANAGEMENT PLANS COMPLETED BUT NOT IMPLEMENTED

District	Number of Plans	Acreage		Total
		BLM	Other	
Worland	4	141,908	11,419	153,327
Rawlins	3	47,628	6,182	53,810
Rock Springs	3	42,936	7,545	50,481
Casper	1	24,380	4,040	28,420
TOTALS	11	256,852	29,186	286,038

Forestry

The most recent complete forest inventory for BLM lands was derived in 1965 as shown in the table below. A reinventory will be completed this year.

Emphasis has shifted from predominantly production to consideration and management of forest lands for other values such as recreation, wildlife habitat, watershed enhancement and aesthetics. From 1966 to 1970 approximately six million board feet were harvested annually. In the past three years the annual harvest has been about one million board feet, primarily for posts and poles.

The production program is aimed at commercial thinning and salvage of over-mature stands while accomodating local demands for lumber, posts, poles, firewood and Christmas trees.

In developing management plans, special attention is given to reduction of pest and disease problems while striving to achieve thrifty, vigorous forest stands.

TABLE 25
ESTIMATED AREA AND PRODUCING CAPACITY
OF FOREST AND WOODLANDS¹

District	Woodland Acres	Commercial ² Forest Land	Total Acres	Standing Volume in MBF ³	Annual Prod. Capacity ⁴ in MBF
		Acres			
Worland	147,000	37,000	184,000	165,000	2,500
Rawlins	211,000	36,000	247,000	86,000	2,200
Rock Springs	140,000	69,000	209,000	369,000	3,900
Casper	99,000	96,000	195,000	466,000	6,000
TOTAL	597,000	238,000	835,000	1,086,000	14,600

¹Based on 1965 forest inventory as amended.

²Commercial forest land is that which supports timber of merchantable value.

³MBF stands for "thousand board feet." The board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or the equivalent.

⁴The amount of commercial timber which can be cut annually on a sustained basis.

Watershed

The BLM manages 17.5-million acres of watershed -- nearly 28 per cent of the state's total land area. Approximately 5 million of these acres are highly erosive and are considered "frail" lands.

Seven rivers have their headwaters in Wyoming and contribute to four major river systems: the Missouri, the Colorado, the Great Basin and the Columbia.

The watershed program is intended to stabilize soil, enhance water yield and reduce flood and sediment damage. Control practices include contour furrowing or plowing, pitting, revegetation, and construction of detention and diversion dams and water-spreading dikes.

Early efforts in watershed stabilization were dependent upon mechanical treatment such as the construction of earthen structures. Later practices have included the intensive management of grazing and other land uses. Adjustment of such uses to, for example, regulate and enhance plant growth, is an excellent tool in assuring watershed protection.

Adequate soil-survey information concerning the national resource lands is scarce -- but an extensive inventory of watershed condition and potential is under way.

Range Improvement

A percentage (See Figure 1) of the annual grazing fee paid by stockmen is returned to the district in which it is collected for range improvement work. Such work includes seeding, fencing and such water developments as reservoirs, springs, pipelines and troughs. Trails are constructed to facilitate and channel livestock movement.



TABLE 26

WATERSHED CONSERVATION AND RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Type of Investment	Completed Fiscal Year 1973	Completed To Date
Vegetation Manipulation ¹ (Acres)	--	365,289
Watershed Tillage ²	--	27,814
Fences (miles)	142	4,383
Water Control Structures ³ (cu yds.)	33,939	4,039,280
Reservoirs	55	2,815
Springs	19	247
Wells	9	401
Water Catchments ⁴	--	148
Supplemental Water ⁵ Facilities	37	207
Truck & Stock Trails (miles)	--	1,068
Phase I Watershed Planning ⁶ (Acres)	2,901,000	10,100,000

¹ Sagebrush spraying and plowing to increase the development of grasses for both soil stabilization and forage.

² Contour plowing, pitting, etc., to assist the soil in retaining water.

³ Flood control structures generally larger than 10,000 cubic yards.

⁴ To collect water that would otherwise run off.

⁵ To move developed well or spring water to areas of need, using pipelines and troughs.

⁶ A uniform inventory system to allow standard comparisons between districts and states and facilitate decisions relative to watershed development.

Recreation

National resource lands in Wyoming have the potential for a wide range of recreational uses, including hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, rockhounding, sightseeing, canoeing and river floating.

The varied landscape of the state includes forested mountains, deserts, rolling foothills, grasslands, rivers and lakes. Wyoming's unique geological formations include sand dunes, badlands, granitic domes, deeply eroded canyons, buttes, caves and meandering rivers.

Archaeologic and historic sites exist throughout the state. Approximately 260 miles of the Oregon Trail cross BLM-administered lands. The Oregon Trail was one of the most important routes associated with exploration and settlement of the West. Other historic trails include the Emigrant, to California, the Mormon, the Pony Express, the Bozeman and the Overland. Twenty-five miles south of Lander, the BLM is working to preserve portions of the South Pass Historic Mining Area, including the 1867 mining towns of South Pass City, Atlantic City and Miners Delight, and the site of Ft. Stambaugh (1870-78). This is a joint effort with Wyoming's Recreation Commission and other agencies. Evidence of ancient Indian cultures has been found at numerous sites and such areas will be protected until formal management is possible with interpretive exhibits.

Wildlife is plentiful on the national resource lands and non-consumptive uses--such as observation and photography--are increasingly popular pastimes for the general recreationist as well as naturalists.

Several relatively undisturbed areas have been identified for possible preservation in their natural state. Studies are underway and, if feasible, these areas will be designated and managed for their "primitive" or "natural" values.

A popular recreational activity involves the use of off-road-vehicles. Snowmobiling is widespread during the winter and dune buggies, motorcycles, and four-wheel drive units are used by some recreationists on the national resource lands during spring, summer and fall.

The BLM's recreation program endeavors to provide facilities and information, and seeks to assure the continued availability of resources for recreational use. Visitor safety, through eliminating or neutralizing hazards is given high priority. Facilities are limited to 11 campgrounds and 2 picnic areas.

The Johnny Horizon program, an educational effort to fight littering, encourages public participation in keeping the national resource lands clean. Wyoming residents and visitors have joined this effort to help clean up the countryside and halt littering.

BLM RECREATION FACILITIES IN WYOMING

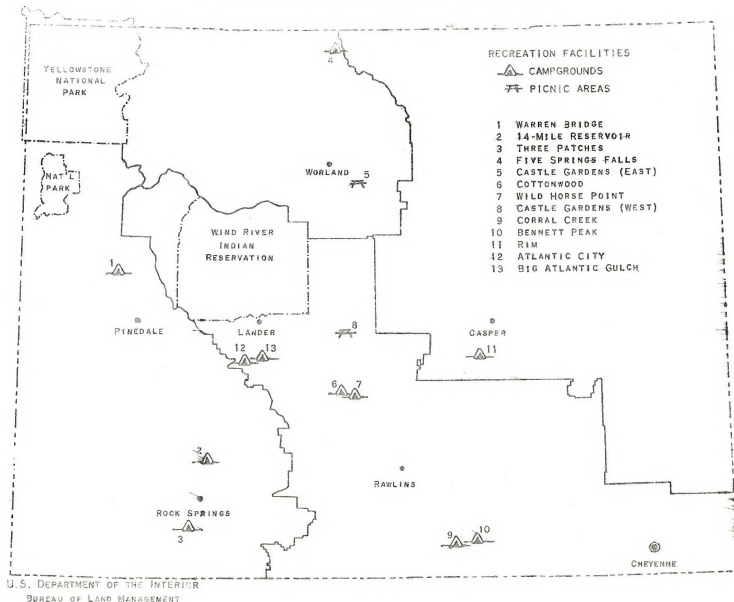


TABLE 27

BLM RECREATION FACILITIES IN WYOMING

Map No.	Name	Location	Season	Facilities					Activities						
				Camping Units	Picnicking	Sanitary Facilities	Drinking Water	Rockhounding	Canoeing	Swimming	Hunting	Fishing	Geological	Archeological	Historical
1	Warren Bridge	Green River on Hwy 351	May-Oct	23	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			
2	14-Mile Reservoir	14 miles north of Rock Springs on Hwy 187	All Year	6	X	X	X				X	X			
3	Three Patches	18 miles southwest of Rock Springs on County road	May-Oct	12	X	X	X			X					
4	Five Springs Falls	23 miles east of Lovell on Alt. Hwy 14	June-Oct	8	X	X	X			X					
5	Castle Gardens (East)	26 miles southeast of Worland on County road	All Year		X	X								X	
6	Cottonwood	6 miles east of Jeffrey City, 8 miles south on County and BLM roads	June-Oct	21	X	X	X			X	X				
7	Wild Horse Point	6 miles east of Jeffrey City, 15 miles south on County and BLM roads	June-Oct	6	X	X				X					
8	Castle Gardens (West)	17 miles south of Moneta	Apr-Nov		X	X							X	X	
9	Corral Creek	22 miles east of Riverside on State, County and BLM roads	May-Oct	8	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			
10	Bennett Peak	23 miles east of Riverside on State, County and BLM roads	May-Oct	14	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			
11	Rim	17 miles south of Casper on County and BLM roads	June-Oct	8	X	X				X					
12	Atlantic City	South Pass Historic Mining Area	May-Oct	22	X	X	X			X	X				X
13	Big Atlantic Gulch	South Pass Historic Mining Area	May-Oct	10	X	X	X			X	X				X

TABLE 28
ESTIMATED ANNUAL RECREATION VISITS TO NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

Type of Use	Developed Sites	Undeveloped Sites	Other Areas	Total Visits
Camping	4,100	3,200	17,000	24,300
Fishing	16,000	2,600	137,000	155,600
Hunting	--	--	230,000	230,000
Picnicking	43,000	4,500	49,000	96,500
Sightseeing	3,500	3,700	2,042,000	2,049,200
Water Sports	--	--	37,000	37,000
Winter Sports	--	--	58,000	58,000
Other Uses	--	--	315,000	315,000
Total Visits	66,600	14,000	2,885,000	2,965,600

TABLE 29
BLM ADMINISTERED
RECREATION SITES AND FACILITIES¹

District	Sites	Family Units		
		Camping	Picnic (day use)	Trailer Space
Worland	2	8	8	0
Lander	3	59	59	10
Rawlins	2	22	22	18
Rock Springs	2	18	18	0
Pinedale	1	23	23	23
Casper	1	8	8	0
TOTAL	11	138	138	51

¹No fees are charged for use of BLM administered recreation sites in Wyoming.

Wildlife

Lands managed by the BLM are the home of a large variety of wildlife species. In many cases, they provide only seasonal habitat for animals which migrate to other areas for the remainder of the year. But the national resource lands are essential even then since they frequently provide critical habitat through the winter months.

In wildlife numbers Wyoming ranks high, having the largest herds of antelope in the world. It also has the largest numbers of sage grouse, primarily on public lands. With the exception of Alaska, Wyoming has the largest population of bighorn sheep, and ranks near the top with deer, elk and moose. There are also significant populations of other upland game birds and waterfowl.

Excellent fisheries on national resource lands provided 62,560 visitor days of fishing in 1973 and, in cooperation with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department, the BLM is working to provide more public access to these waters.

Non-consumptive enjoyment of wildlife is a growing attraction, as attested to by the estimated 689,400 visitor days devoted last year to this use of the national resource lands in Wyoming.

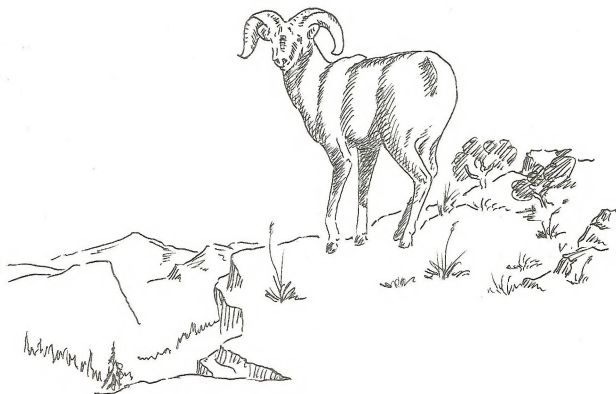
It is estimated that Wyoming has more eagles during the winter months than any other western state, with recent surveys indicating populations of several thousands of bald and golden eagles. While the grizzly bear is probably the best known animal among threatened species on public lands in Wyoming, the list includes the spotted bat, black-footed ferret, prairie and American peregrine falcons, Tule white-fronted goose, Lahontan cutthroat trout, Colorado River cutthroat trout and the northern Rocky Mountain wolf. Other species designated rare or endangered in Wyoming by the state Game and Fish Department are found on public lands.

The BLM's responsibility is to manage habitat to assure food, water, cover and other requirements of wildlife species. Actual management of the animals and fish, including that of harvesting, licensing, propagation and manipulation of numbers and species, is the responsibility of the state.

With such large wildlife populations, and steadily mounting demands for both hunting and non-consumptive uses, wildlife habitat on the national resource lands and its proper management are increasingly important.

TABLE 30
ESTIMATED BIG GAME POPULATIONS
USING NATIONAL RESOURCE LANDS

District	Antelope	Black Bear	Deer	Elk	Moose	Bighorn Sheep
Worland	3,500	50	15,100	4,900	50	200
Rawlins	50,750	34	44,550	7,225	140	815
Rock Springs	22,200	250	35,000	11,000	1,600	--
Casper	35,000	25	40,600	--	--	22
TOTAL	111,450	359	135,250	24,225	1,790	1,037



Support

Among support activities for the resource programs already described are cadastral survey, fire protection, the road and trail program, and the construction and maintenance of buildings and yards.

Cadastral survey identifies and records public lands and their legal description. It creates original boundary lines (in the standard township-range-sectional system), recovers those which have been lost, and prepares survey plats for a permanent record of land status. Survey authority extends to all national resource land as well as to other federally-controlled and intermingled land.

Original surveys were completed on about half of Wyoming by 1910. Many of the original wood and stone corner markers -- some dating back to the 1870s -- have been lost, however. Some, too, were never established in the first place, through excessive haste or outright fraud on the part of contract surveyors.

The current state of the cadastral survey program in Wyoming, therefore, is this: some 16-million acres are acceptably surveyed, usually with steel corner markers; slightly more than 11-million acres remain to be re-surveyed; and about 3-million acres, mostly in national parks and forests, need not be done because interior subdivision is not necessary.

The BLM provides fire protection for the national resource lands with its own crews and equipment as well as through contract with other public agencies. In the mid-Sixties the Boise Inter-Agency Fire Center was established in Idaho to coordinate efforts of several federal land-management agencies in fighting large fires.

Within BLM's road and trail activity access routes to national resource lands are constructed and maintained. Of the more than 7,100 miles of roadway under BLM jurisdiction in Wyoming, about half are primary roads having some type of shaped surface with at least minimum drainage. The remainder are secondary and generally unimproved. Maintenance work covers about 700 miles annually.

The BLM's regional sign shop in Rawlins -- one of two, nationally -- provides specialty, location and directional signs for BLM offices in Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming.

National resource lands provide many opportunities for learning in and about the out-of-doors. Environmental study areas are identified and developed through the Youth Conservation Corps program. In cooperation with state agencies and school districts, BLM is making these areas available for environmental education programs.

TABLE 31
Cadastral Survey Program Situation
(Acres)

Area of original surveys	59,318,300
Area unsurveyed ¹	2,891,620 ₃
Inland water (unsurveyed)	455,040
Total area of state	62,664,960
Area acceptably surveyed ²	16,134,490
Area to remain unsurveyed ¹	2,891,620
Area of non-federal ownership	32,546,410
Subtotal	51,572,520
Total area of state	62,664,960
Area already surveyed or not to be surveyed	51,572,520
Acres to resurvey	11,092,440

¹ Interior townships of large blocks of withdrawn lands under administration of a single federal agency. For the foreseeable future there will be little need for sectional division of these townships.

² Generally these are surveyed areas monumented with steel posts.

³ This figure is only approximate, since some lands now covered by inland water (reservoirs, etc.) were surveyed before they were inundated.

TABLE 32
Cadastral Survey Accomplishments³
on Federal Lands

	Miles of Original Survey or Resurvey	Number of Monuments
Accomplished FY 1973	360	744
Acceptable surveys accomplished to date ¹	164,580	343,050
Balance remaining to be done ²	200,010	406,790

¹No accurate count of miles or monuments is available for surveys before 1968. Estimates are based on recent mile and monument-to-acre relationship.

²Count based on an analytical study in 1968.

³Mile and monument figures have been used in recent years as units for measuring work-load and accomplishment. Acres are much less descriptive of actual accomplishment. For example, 640 acres would be reported whether only the exterior boundaries of a section were resurveyed, or the section were subdivided into 40 acre tracts.

TABLE 33
BLM ROAD SYSTEM¹

District	Miles of Road on BLM Lands	Total Miles of Road in Transportation Plan	Miles Maintained FY 1973
Worland	1,134	1,409	202
Lander	802	1,019	199
Rawlins	1,147	1,594	182
Rock Springs	782	1,040	184
Pinedale	866	866	100
Casper	675	1,209	8
TOTAL	5,406	7,137	875

¹Includes some primary, secondary and county roads because BLM is required to tie into federal or state road systems.

TABLE 34
FIRE PROTECTION

Item	Calendar Year		
	1972	1973	5-Year Average
Number of fires			
Man Caused	11	8	11
Lightning	38	43	16
Other of unknown	5	13	8
Total	54	64	35
Size of fire			
Number 10 ac. or smaller	43	54	29
Number 10 to 100 acres	7	6	3
Number 100 acres or larger	2	4	3
Acres Burned	950	2,644	1,881
Trespass Actions ¹			
Number of actions	0	0	1
Dollars collected	0	0	Not available

¹ Trespass is the unauthorized use of federal lands and resources. An unauthorized man-caused fire on public land that originated there or crossed over from private land is a trespass.



TABLE 35

PRIMARY ROADS IN TRANSPORTATION PLAN
REQUIRING EASEMENTS AS OF JANUARY 1, 1974

District	No.	Roads Requiring Easements ¹			Easements Required		Easements Acquired	
		Total	BLM	Private	Number	Miles	Number	Miles ²
Worland	46	700	548	152	107	128	31	32
Rawlins	54	964	593	370	168	335	26	27
Rock Springs	67	936	639	297	162	292	9	5
Casper	18	186	87	99	38	98	3	1
TOTAL	184	2,786	1,867	918	475	853	69	65

¹Roads in the transportation plan which require right-of-way easements over some part of their length: number and miles.

²Approximate.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
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Phoenix, Arizona
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NEW MEXICO (Okla.):
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Santa Fe, New Mexico
87501

CALIFOR
2800 Co
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Sacrame
9582

hington):
st Oregon Street
65
regon

COLORADO
1600 Br
Room
Denver,
8020

lding
e Street
ity, Utah

IDAHO:
Federal
Room
550 W. I
Boise, I
8370

br., Kans.):
1 Avenue
28
yoming

MONTANA
S. Da
Federal
316 Nor
Billings
5910

ATES
ng
Avenue
g, Md.

**Bureau of Land Management
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Denver Service Center**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WYOMING STATE OFFICE**

P. O. BOX 1828
2120 CAPITOL AVENUE
CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82001
PHONE 778-2220 PLUS EXTENSION

STATE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

DANIEL P. BAKER, STATE DIRECTOR, EXT. 2326
JESSE R. LOWE, ASSOCIATE S.D., EXT. 2383

PLANNING COORDINATION STAFF

ROBERT T. BROWNE, CHIEF
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ELWIN H. PRICE, P.A. OFFICER
EXTENSION 2384

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EXTENSION 2425

DIVISION OF TECH. SERVICES

JOHN T. WASSERBURGER, CHIEF
EXTENSION 2455

DIVISION OF MGMT. SERVICES

MARLON C. OSBORNE, CHIEF
EXTENSION 2354

**WORLAND DISTRICT
OFFICE**

P.O. BOX 119
1700 ROBERSON AVE.
WORLAND, WY 82401
PHONE 347-3213

SHOSHONE RESOURCE
AREA

WASHAKIE RESOURCE
AREA

**RAWLINS DISTRICT
OFFICE**

P.O. BOX 670
1300 3RD STREET
RAWLINS, WY 82301
PHONE 324-2795

DIVIDE RESOURCE
AREA

MEDICINE BOW
RESOURCE AREA

LANDER RESOURCE
AREA

P.O. BOX 589
LANDER, WY 82520
PHONE 332-4220

**ROCK SPRINGS
DIST. OFFICE**

P.O. BOX 1088
HIGHWAY 187 N.
ROCK SPRINGS, WY
82901
PHONE 362-6613

GREEN RIVER
RESOURCE AREA

PINEDALE RESOURCE
AREA

P.O. BOX 768
MOLYNEUX BLDG.
PINEDALE, WY 82941
PHONE 367-4358

KEMMERER RESOURCE
AREA

P.O. BOX 632
KEMMERER, WY 83101
PHONE 877-3555

**CASPER DISTRICT
OFFICE**

P.O. BOX 2834
100 EAST 8 STREET
CASPER, WY 82601
PHONE 265-5550
(FTS 265-3244)

PLATTE RIVER
RESOURCE AREA

BUFFALO RESOURCE
AREA

P.O. BOX 979
BUFFALO, WY 82834
PHONE 684-5586

(UNLESS ANOTHER ADDRESS IS NOTED, RESOURCE AREA HEADQUARTERS ARE AT DISTRICT OFFICES)

Johnny Horizon
says:

**This Land
is YOUR
Land**



KEEP IT CLEAN!

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT